

The New Student

VOICE

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VOL. I, NO. 6

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY

WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE

DECEMBER 19, 1969

THE CONFERENCE AT FRAMINGHAM

By John Dufresne
Student Council President

The United Student Government of the Massachusetts State Colleges Convention was held this past week-end at Framingham State College. The theme of the conference was the budget and allocations of money of the State colleges. Instead of the heated workshops that marked past Union conferences, the Framingham conference spotlighted state legislators and their roles in formulating the budget for higher education. Little time was spent in discussion of educational philosophy and the role of the state colleges in our society.

The keynote speaker, Maurice Donahue, President of the State Senate, briefly presented his thoughts on the State College system and opened the floor for questions. A barrage of rather unintelligent, simplistic queries were countered an unequal number of innocuous and non-committal answers in the highest tradition of the master politician.

Mr. Donahue on the

Student newspaper issue (Which he attempted to evade) said he was in favor of an uncensored press, drawing a round of applause from a theretofore lethargic audience. But he went on to say, an editor should print only what his subscribers want to read.

On demonstrations, Donahue again circumvented the issue saying that students should be allowed to demonstrate peacefully without disturbing the business of the college but that if they break a law, they should be treated "just as any lawbreaker." "No amount of crocodile tears shed in court should be considered in deciding their cases."

When questioned by a Lowell State delegate as to the role of the state colleges, Donahue implied it to be vocational in nature, which he denied seconds later. However; in trying to explain his way out of an embarrassing situation, Donahue merely confirmed his initial "colleges as factory-

PLEASE TURN TO P. 10

FIRST AID COURSE AT WSC & RED CROSS

All elementary and Kindergarten-primary majors are required to take a Standard First Aid course according to Mrs. Helena Semerjian of the Women's Physical Education Department.

The announcement which was posted over two weeks ago, indicated that the course will be next semester. The release said that the course, which will have approximately 185 students enrolled, will be held every Friday from 3:30 to 4:20.

Mrs. Semerjian urges students to take the course at the Worcester Red Cross House at 61

Harvard St. In this way students can take advantage of smaller classes where practical application of skill as well as theory can be stressed.

The free courses held at the Red Cross house last for six weeks, six Mondays from 7:30 to 9:30.

After taking a course at the Red Cross, the student must return a card indicating that they took the course, to Mrs. Semerjian for credit. To sign up for this course or for more information, call the Red Cross House at, 756-5711.

Detectives To Inhibit Annual Celebration

Two detectives will be on campus today, Friday, "for the purpose of controlling drinking." The announcement was made by the Student Council at its meeting last week.

Mike Cohen, the sponsor of the bill, stated that the off-duty detectives on campus "will serve the function of holding down the destructive activity that will be going on." He also added that the Student Council "has no intention of stopping the celebration." The motion carried twelve to one with one abstention.

The measure was opposed by councilman Joe Girard. He said people should be allowed to drink on campus and that the law against drinking was not justified.

According to Mike Cohen the off-duty detectives will be wearing blue uniforms with name plates and badges. The detectives have not yet been briefed and it is not yet decided whether they will be allowed to ask for identification cards. The cost for the officers will be approximately \$45.00.

Cohen said the detectives will not arrest anyone but

will be able to ask unruly people to leave the campus.

According to Cohen

The action came in anticipation of possible destruction of school property and vending machines. Two years ago two machines were dragged into the parking lot from the Gym Lounge where they were smashed and the contents, including the money, were stolen. Chairs were also ripped and broken bottles strewn about the floor. One student said it was "generally a mess." President Sullivan closed the school at 12:30 on that day. It was noted that many people came from outside the school. Worcester State is said to be a "place to go."

Last year President Sullivan canceled classes for the day. He took the action because of the flu epidemic that was causing much absenteeism. It was estimated that one third of the students were

absent and 40% of the Faculty. Many students; however, believed that President Sullivan took the action to avoid possible destruction to the building as a result of a "student orgy."

Vote Today For Student Trustee

The student body will be voting for a representative to the Board of Higher Education today according to a Student Council spokesman. He said that the final plans and procedure for the voting were not determined until last week at their meeting in Framingham and thus necessitates the hasty election.

If a vote were not

taken before the Christmas vacation it would mean that Worcester State would not have a representative on the Board for three months.

The nominating procedure was announced over the public address system Wednesday.

The polls are located outside the Student Council office in the Administration building.

Administrative Justice

Reverend Raymond J. Swords deserves much praise for his granting amnesty to the sixteen students who blocked interviews with General Electric last week. His move was taken to preserve the community of Holy Cross College, something that can be easily destroyed by division within the student body.

The way the sixteen were singled out was arbitrary and ill-advised. There were approximately sixty students involved in the action and if any rule were to be enforced it must apply to all offenders.

We do not consider Father Swords decision was forced upon him by a small minority but rather it was the most logical and reasonable action in such a situation.

We further endorse the "free university" format that has been adopted this week to allow students to discuss the events of December 10, to reconsider its "open campus policy", and to evaluate the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Board.

Toward More Student Participation

The Student Council is often disturbed that a substantial number of students do not attend their meetings. The meetings are held every Thursday. In the beginning of the semester they were held at 7:30 in the Alumni Lounge in the Science Building. For the past month, they have been held at 5:30 in the same place.

Although there are no classes on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon the Student Council still chooses to have their meetings at an inconvenient time for most students.

We strongly urge that the Student Council hold their meetings during the day in some appropriate place in the school. This does not include their dirty office in the Administration Building.

Student Councilors accept certain responsibilities when they are elected; one of these, we believe, is to conduct their public business at a time when the highest number of students may participate in their deliberations. The councilors should schedule two free periods for themselves for next semester and hold their meetings at that time.

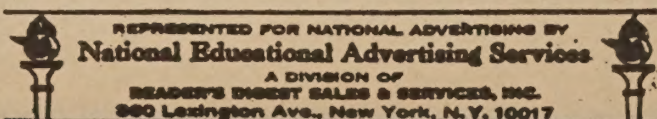
NEW STUDENT VOICE

Published weekly at Worcester State College during the school year except during examinations and vacations.

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The Do-Nothing Party

Student Government delegates spent three days and many sessions with legislators and State college bureaucrats and came up with legislation, much of it inconsequential if not completely irrelevant and impractical. Delegates devoted most of the weekend to in-fighting, hassling over dorms, land and financial grants. Only an hour was given over to small workshop groups which were to produce the proposals to be considered by the delegates in the final meetings. Bills to legalize gambling and to establish a state lottery were among the proposals issuing from these discussion groups. A bill to support the Black Student Union and the Revolutionary Student Union at Holy Cross and urge amnesty for the suspended students was passed after much discussion by delegates and not until an important clause urging consideration of the "open campus" policy was defeated.

Probably the best session was conducted by a panel of Students for a Democratic Society members who argued the merits of student government, "open channel" politics as compared to direct action against repressive administration policy.

Legislative bickering and division between state colleges argued against an effective union of the state colleges and the scope of the events of the weekend built a good case against the effectiveness of student government.

Our "Overburdened Students"

Last Tuesday the Worcester State College Band held a Christmas concert in the new Auditorium. The members of the band have been practicing diligently for the past few months in order that they may present a well rehearsed program for the Christmas season.

As so often is the case with events at Worcester State College the program was very poorly attended. Only twelve people came to hear the Christmas music and join in a Christmas carol sing-along. The question arises as to why there was such a poor turnout.

We believe that the students of Worcester State College are busy individuals and as a result have many things to occupy their time. Many students have afternoon part-time jobs. In fact, many students deliberately work on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons since there are no classes.

The Administration of this school should be deeply concerned by the fact that many of the events of various school organizations are continually poorly attended. We believe that the Administration should have canceled one or two classes last Tuesday in order to insure that the program would have been well attended. In this way students would have been able to enjoy the Christmas concert without undue strain to their already overburdened schedules.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It is interesting that despite constant poor attendance, the Fine Arts Committee continues to sponsor entertainment for the benefit of Worcester State students. Sunday night's performance of Kenneth Martin in "Beyond Words" was an excellent example of what the committee is trying to do for us. Your article, "Theatre Without Words Another Dimension," didn't

begin to describe the brilliance of Mr. Martin who performed by himself for over an hour. He deserved better than the handful of students who were there, and those who didn't come missed a great deal.

A big hand should be given to the Fine Arts Committee for their efforts, and encouragement shown, so they will continue their work.

Maureen O'Sullivan '71

Letters



To say there is no school spirit at State is wrong!

If one will simply look around one will see that most students here consider State their second home.

Papers, cups and wrappers are left on tables. Cigarette butts cover lounge floors, spills stay spills and mess stays mess.

The condition now (Dec. 4) of the first floor Science Building Lounge is perfect testament to this spirit prevalent at State. One has only to go over and survey the ruin to be convinced. Never before has such a deplorable condition been reached in any lounge. The lounge floor has become a big ash-tray! The students should

be commended.

Now, just take a walk thru the grounds. Tonic cans, beer cans left in tribute. Newspapers dance lightly across the playing fields. It has even moved into Temple Emmanuel parking lot. It promises to become worse come spring.

Ectasy!--Unwittingly WSC students have confirmed Desmond Morris' theory of human evolution from primates. They leave their droppings everywhere.

Where else but in the home could such a degree of familiarity, such a mood of informality be so greatly achieved. No where else but at State.

Congratulations!-- Fellow Primates!

Yours truly,
Linda Cross

To The Editor:

If you ask any 10 people if they play a guitar they will answer (9 out of 10) yes. Certainly anyone who has ever picked up a guitar has played it, but the question should be how well?

A guitar is one of the finest instruments in the history of instruments and it should be considered so. But how can it be when anybody can get up on stage with a guitar and proceed to hurt any trained ear with a tinny 3-chord favorite?

The amplification of guitars (and music in general) is a good thing if used properly and not abused. But, alas, this is the age of the Fuzz-box, whaa-whaa peddle, revertemelo, vibrato, and a host of other things that tends to make a musician a technician. This takes the musical quality, the romantic substance away from the guitar. One should make a guitar sing, not yell.

The instrument is used too often as an accompaniment where its solo qualities are much finer and more dramatic.

If you own a guitar use it as the fine instrument that it is, before

you claim to play the instrument be a true guitarist, that is, be a person who appreciates, respects, and loves the instrument. PLEASE! Do your part to make the name "guitarist" respected as it once was.

THANK YOU
EV PLANTE

To The Editor:

Last week I was in an audio-visual booth practicing my French grammar and I noticed that the Student National Education Association taped their meeting and put it on a remote tape. In this way students can dial the right number and listen to the meeting.

I was wondering if the Student Council could do the same thing. I am one who cannot always attend a Student Council meeting, in fact I never have, and would greatly appreciate it if they could possibly do this. I'm sure many other students would be also.

Yours truly

Anne Markos

Workers Win Out

On Nov. 21, 3 weeks ago four part time custodians ceased working at Worcester State College. At that time a group of students circulated the following statement:

4 part time custodians were hired a year ago. At that time they were asked if they would work full time. They responded YES. The administration then hinted that they would be put on full time at a later date.

As of now, according to STAFF and PATTERN for the college (an official listing of jobs for the college) there are openings for: 1 janitor (vacant since 3/68); a skilled laborer; grounds keeper; a mechanical handi-man; a construction handi-man; plumer steam fitter; electrician; and watchmen.

The 4 part time custodians constitute 2 full-time jobs. Thus if the 4 are terminated then there will be 3 full time janitors positions opened. Then one of the custodians gets the shaft if these positions are filled. (It is in question if these men will be filling these positions.) This set up automatically pits worker against worker. A neat device. In a letter from the administration to the custodians, it stated that their jobs will be eliminated as of Nov. 21 and will be told in late Dec. if they will be hired again. If they are terminated and the continuity of their work is broken these men may not be entitled to pay raise, sick leave, medical benefits and vacation. These may be in jeopardy.

WE FEEL THERE IS NO REASON WHY ALL FOUR CUSTODIANS ARE NOT KEPT ON THEIR JOBS AND THE OTHER POSITIONS FILLED.

The custodians at WSC have just formed Local 1067 of American Federation State and County Municipal Employees AFL-CIO. We feel that there has been attempts to crush this union.

An ad-hoc Worker Student Committee was formed to make sure these men were not fired. A meeting was held with a union lawyer, and administration official and one of the workers. The workers were laid off temporarily and it was agreed that the "continuity of contract" would not be broken. Thus these men still get the benefits that they rightly deserve.

As a result of the clear intentions of these people that the issue would not slip by the college. Harrassment of the union has seemed to ease off.

In talking with the men involved they thanked the students for their support,, they were sure it helped. (a few things about the outcome are still vague, but the custodians agreed that they will continue to expose any more unfair practices as they arise.)

compiled by the Worker-Student Committee of WSC

SNEA PLANS PROGRAMS

The Student National Education Association announced a tentative schedule of programs last week. Leading the agenda this month is a seminar with a Massachusetts Teacher's Association representative. The students and the representative plan to discuss teacher strikes. Also for December the Association is planning

a Christmas party for underprivileged children and a toy drive.

February's program will highlight a seminar on drugs with members of the Worcester Police Force. A spokesman for SNEA said the police "will supply the drugs if we supply the audience."

In March, SNEA plans a Field trip to a Montessori school.

CONSERVATION CLUB

"We want to create an awareness for the environment." Mr. Robert Clark explained the purpose of the newly created Conservation club. The club's organizational meeting was held yesterday.

The club is to be an interdepartmental one, he said, and hoped that non-bio students will become involved in working on it.

Among possible actions for the club would be the sponsoring of petitions asking for possible legal or political action in saving the environment.

"Another thing we want to do," Clark said, "is to get people discussing and caring for the environment so that they can communicate this feeling to the students they will teach."

REVIEWS

NABOKOV

by Maureen Griffin

Ada or Ardor: A Family Chronicle
by V. Nabokov

In a review in the Atlantic, Charles Nicol says that Vladimir Nabokov's Ada "may be described as a dream in anagrams, and the most extended anagram is scient/insect/nicest/incest. Ada is indeed scient about insects and her incest is the nicest imaginable."

Nabokov's style is so pervasive so intoxicating, so glittering and self-conscious that it is just possible that Mr. Nicol and every other reader who has journeyed through this massive volume may be writing sentences like the above and thinking in perverse little word games for weeks after the experience.

The full title of the work is Ada or Ardor: A Family Chronicle and it is a fascinating book, disturbing and delightful. It is the story of Van and Ada Veen, brother and sister posing as cousins who carry on a blazing love affair from the time fourteen-year old Van seduces twelve year old Ada at Ardis, the family manor, in 1884, until Van publishes his memoirs (this book) at the age of ninety-seven. They are the children of a grotesque, Sunset Boulevard type actress Marina Durmanov who has a twin sister Aqua. The sisters marry men who are unrelated but bear the same name. Walter D. Veen, Aqua's husband nicknamed Demon Veen, Marina's called Dan. If this isn't confusing enough it turns out that both Ada and Van are the illegitimate offspring of Marina and Demon but Van poses as Demon and Aqua's son while Ada is brought up as Dan and Marina's.

After a few chapters all of this begins to seem normal and reassuring, not bizarre at all because the other mazes Nabokov leads us through are twice as mind-bending.

The story takes place not on earth but on a Twilight Zone twin planet called Demonica or Antiterra which rather jerkily compliments earth called Terra, which exists only in the delusions of the demented. On Demonica the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Russia and America are all mixed in together to form a luxuriant chaos as deliciously insane as Alice Through the Looking Glass. In 1888 on Demonica

people ride in cars and airplanes and girls wear bikinis swimming. Ardis, the idyllic estate where Ada and Van seem to have copulated in every room in the house, is supposed to be in America, but Russian and English are spoken interchangeably and the soft focus description of the place is a consciously silky and romantic imitation of Tolstoy's lovely country manors.

Demonica is a brilliant creation as memorable in its way as the peculiar alien worlds of Tolkien, Lewis Carroll and C.S. Lewis. After a time, Demonica itself with its exotic Russianized American cities and burgeoning movie industry in the late 1800's becomes the main character of the book.

One reviewer affectionately calls Nabokov's style "preposterously erudite," "phoney, omniscient, enchanting." Nabokov's knowledge of the English language (and Russian and French) is so firm and all-encompassing that he can only exercise his literary imagination by manipulating language, wrestling it into a rich, palpable expression of shimmering virtuosity. Nabokov's style is so sophisticatedly brittle and the reader becomes so aware of the mannerist flow of precious-sounding words that there seems at times to be no underlying truth or tenderness. One can become fond of Van and Ada (it's impossible not to after 626 pages), one can admire them, but their appeal is essentially intellectual, not emotional.

This is not to say that the novel is cold. It is warmly, lushly erotic and sensual. Any author who can describe a pubescent sexually precocious miss as a "fubsy, pig-pink whorelet" has opened up whole new avenues of communication in the area of provocative literature. Nabokov is far too symbolic, intellectual and funny to be pornographic despite the hundreds and hundreds of words he uses to describe the sexual act itself (or thinking about the sexual act, or anticipating the sexual act, or regretting, avoiding, substituting, perverting, relishing and/or talking about the sexual act). In other words, there is a lot of sex in the book but very few leers.

The imagery is radiant, especially in the early part of the book when Ada is physically described by Van over and over again from different perspectives in glistening prismatic prose. The novel leaves a thousand haunting pictures imprinted on the mind.

Finally, and most importantly, Nabokov plays games with words. There are puns and puzzles, satires, parodies and debunkings of famous authors (among them Dr. "Froid" and Guy de Maupassant or Guillaume de Monparnasse, a dotty governess), exploitation of alliteration until the coyness of it is almost infuriating, the aforementioned anagrams (Ada/Ardors/arbors) and so on and on. He also combines words, coins words and phrases, mixes words up on purpose and has the effrontery to do the same thing in French and Russian! It is not a passive reading experience. For those who love language Ada is a treasure, a dream.



MUSIC

Elephant Mountain:

"Tight
and
Together"

Recently the Youngbloods registered a substantial success with their single, "Get Together." What many people don't realize, however, is that "Get Together" was recorded four years ago. Since then the Youngbloods, as good as they were, have grown enormously. Their third and most recent album, Elephant Mountain on RCA, has been hailed by critics and plain folk alike as a beautiful and important record.

The Youngbloods are three polished musicians—Jesse Colin Young (vocals, guitars), Joe Bauer (drums), and Banana (piano, vibes, guitar). Their music borrows from folk balladry, modern jazz, jug band, blues, and good ol' rock and roll. It is a unique bit of eclecticism that has failed to disappoint anyone to my knowledge. Jesse Colin Young is one of the major folk-rock singers of today. His voice soars throughout the album and is always a delight. The compositions are beautiful in terms of individuality and in their relationship with each other. Mention should be made of an inventive and splendidly structured guitar solo on the cut, "Beautiful". Elephant Mountain is a tight and together album from the very together Youngbloods.
Louis Wigdor

TRACKS

Since the spring and the summer of 1967, the Jefferson Airplane have continually shown a freshness that is unusual for rock bands. This freshness is basically a difference between each lp they release. The air of difference in their six albums is unique in that progressivism attains more and more status in their music. Jorma Kaukonen is the ideal example. Playing a fairly weak lead guitar on *Take Off* and *Surrealistic Pillow*, he has improved greatly in the succeeding records. The rest of the Airplane have fallen right along with him.

Volunteers, the latest Airplane album, is vastly different from all the others. Musically, it is much simpler than the previous lps. Not that it is a lack of progress but rather a more marked method of where they exactly stand. Where the progress has occurred is in their songs and lyrics. The Airplane is, now, marked by political affairs than love in one sense. "Get Together" and "Volunteers" are particular fine examples.

"We are all outlaws in the eyes of America".

"We are the forces of anarchy and chaos".

"Hey now its time for you and me Got to Revolution, Got a revolution."

These songs heighten the joy of the record. A haunting organ recital by Grace Slick in "Meadowlands" makes one feel that doom is impending. "Good Shepard" is a traditional that the Airplane have made into hymn type number. It is similar to their earlier song, "Today". "Wooden Ships" is the weakest song on the record. Perhaps because unlike Crosby, Stills, and Nash, the Airplane can't really harmonize as well as C,S,&N.

All in all, *Volunteers*, is another excellent lp from the Jefferson Airplane. With the help of Nicky Hopkins, Jerry Garcia, David Crosby, and Steve Stills the record really soars. But this album is also another thing. It is a political voice of the young. Now the rock bands have taken up the battle of revolution. Undoubtly, others will follow in the wake of the Airplane. Indeed, we will all become Volunteers.

The Genesis of the Rebellion

What is Women's Liberation? The news media tends to present the movement as a group of cold, unfeeling women trying to be like men, denouncing all forms of sex. This is not what women's liberation is all about!

The movement is made up of three major groups: the working women; the middle class married women; and the students. Each group represents an independent aspect of the total institutionalized oppression of women. Their differences are those of emphasis and immediate interest rather than of fundamental goals. ALL women suffer from economic exploitation, from psychological deprivation, and from exploitive sexuality. Within women's liberation there is a growing understanding that the common oppression of women provides the basis for uniting across class and race lines to form a powerful and radical movement.

MARRIAGE: GENESIS OF WOMEN'S REBELLION

The institution of marriage is the chief vehicle for the perpetuation of the oppression of women; it is through the role of wife that the subjugation of women is maintained. In a very real way the role of wife has been the genesis of women's rebellion throughout history.

Looking at marriage from a detached point of view one may well ask why anyone gets married, much less women. One answer lies in the economics of women's position, for women are so occupationally limited that drudgery in the home is considered to be infinitely superior to drudgery in the factory. Secondly, women themselves have no independent social status. Indeed, there is no clearer index of the social worth of a woman in this society than the fact that she has none in her own right. A woman is first defined by the man to whom she is attached, but more particularly by the man she marries, and secondly by the children she bears and rears--hence the anxiety over sexual attractiveness, the frantic scramble for boyfriends and husbands. Having obtained and married a man the race is then on to have child-

ren, in order that their attractiveness and accomplishments may add more social worth. In a woman, not having children is seen as an incapacity somewhat akin to impotence in a man.

Beneath all of the pressures of the sexual marketplace and marital status game however, there is a far more sinister organization of economic exploitation and psychological mutilation. The housewife role, usually defined in terms of the biological duty of a woman to reproduce and her "innate" suitability for a nurturant and companionship role, is actually crucial to industrial capitalism in an advanced state of technological development. In fact, the housewife (some 44 million women of all classes, ethnic groups and races) provides, unpaid, absolutely essential services and labor. In turn, her assumption of all household duties makes it possible for the man to spend the majority of his time at the workplace.

It is important to understand the social and economic exploitation of the married woman, since the real productivity of her labor is denied by the commonly held assumption that she is dependent on her husband, exchanging her keep for emotional and nurturant services. Margaret Benston, a radical women's liberation leader, points out: "In sheer quantity, household labor, including child care, constitutes a huge amount of socially necessary production. Nevertheless, in a society based on commodity production, it is not usually considered even a 'real work' since it is outside of trade and the marketplace. This assignment of household work as the function of a special category 'women' means that this group *does* stand in a different relationship to production....The material basis for the inferior status of women is to be found in just this definition of women. In a society in which money determines value, women are a group who work outside the money economy. Their work is not worth money, is therefore valueless, is therefore not even real work. And women themselves, who do this valueless work, can hardly be expected to be worth as much as men, who work for money."

In addition to their role as housewives and consumers, increasing numbers of women are talking outside employment only to return at night to assume the double burden of housework on top of wage work--that is, they are forced to work at two full-time jobs. No man is required or expected to take on such a burden. The result: two workers from one household in the labor force with no cutback in essential female functions--three for the price of two, quite a bargain.

Frederick Engels, now widely read in women's liberation, argues that, regardless of her status in the larger society, within the context of the family the woman's relationship to the man is one of proletariat to bourgeoisie. One consequence of this class division in the family is to weaken the capacity of men and women oppressed by the society to struggle together against it.

In all classes and groups, the institution of marriage functions to a greater or lesser degree to oppress women; the unity of women of different classes hinger upon our understanding of that common oppression. The 19th century women's movement refused to deal with marriage and sexuality, and chose instead to fight for the vote and elevate the feminine mystique to a political ideology. That decision retarded the for decades. But 1969 is not 1889. For one thing, there now exists alternatives to marriage. The most original and creative politics of the women's movement has come from a direct confrontation with the issue of marriage and sexuality. The cultural revolution--experimentation with life-styles, communal living, collective child-rearing--have all come from the rebellion against dehumanized sexual relationships, against the notion of women as sexual commodities, against the constriction spiritual strangulation inherent in the role of wife.

Lessons have been learned from the failures of the earlier movement as well. The feminine mystique is no longer mistaken for politics, nor gaining the vote for winning human rights. Women are now all together at the bottom of the work world, and the basis exists for a common focus of struggle for all women in American society. It remains for the movement to understand this, to avoid the mistakes of the past, to respond creatively to the possibilities of the present.

Reprinted from *Ramparts*. Marlene Dixon is a professor of sociology at McGill University and an activist in the Women's Liberation Movement.

THE DEATH OF THE PANTHERS

by Paul Buffone

In recent months it has become apparent of "a conspiracy" to wipe out the leadership of the Black Panther Party. Many people feel this is not true. That the Panthers are getting what they deserve. The Panthers originally based from Oakland California, have grown to a nation wide organization to fight racism and class oppression. The Panthers describe themselves as a group of self-defense. That like the panther itself it is basically a peaceful animal just looking out for its own well being. But when it is backed into a corner it will spring with a fury to defend itself.

The three most prominent Panthers, Eldrige Cleaver author of the best seller *Soul on Ice*, is in exile, Huey Newton is in jail and Bobby Seale is facing murder charges. If one reads the Panther Paper, *Soul on Ice* and the writings of these men, one can see that these men do not hate people. What they hate is racism and oppression that is placed on them by America. They do not hate whites. If a black person were doing the something to them they would defend themselves against that oppression. As most Panthers put it, "The white man is not the enemy, it is the system."

Since January, 1968, 28 Black Panthers have been killed. Recently they have been attacked in Chicago and Los Angeles. As the Panthers stated, "These are not isolated incidents."

Last Thursday Police assigned to the States attorneys office in Chicago raided an apartment occupied by Panther members. They had a search warrant issued on an informants word that there were fire arms in the apartment. (How many raids have there been on the National Rifle Associations' 9 story building in Washington?) The police went there armed with their usual revolvers plus a submachine gun and shotguns.

Panther leader Fred Hampton once an NAACP youth chairman, football player and honor student was killed. He was regarded as one of the most effective Panther leaders in circulation. Also killed was Panther leader from Peoria, Mark Clark.

Hampton was killed in his bed. Four others were wounded. The police describe the encounter as a ferocious gun battle. Police claim that a women opened up gun fire on them and a gun battle with six or seven Panthers ensued. Police said that, "If 200 shots were exchanged, that was nothing." One policeman was grazed on the left leg by a shotgun pellet, another cut by a piece of glass. However, according to the *New York Times*: "An inspection of the five-room first floor apartment did not seem to square with the police account of a torrid gun battle. Most of the walls were not scarred with the bullet and shotgun marks one would expect of a shoot-out. There were no bullet marks in the kitchen and dining room. There were a lot of bullet marks where the Panthers were shot. The slayings came against a background of a series of raids and arrests at Panther offices all over the country which have decimated the Party's leadership."

Most whites are taking the affair lightly. Most accept the police version of the affair. (It's always easier both physically and mentally and safer to take the power side anyway.)

Yearbook Theme Announced

Patricia Green, editor of the senior yearbook, has announced that the publication is meeting its deadlines and will be available for class day in May 1970. The scope of the publication will not be limited to college activities but will include national events affecting the student community. The cover design of the yearbook this year is to reflect the theme of "change".

The cover will be black and white designed with an embryo forcing its way out of an omega—again reflecting the focus on change. The editor announced that there would also be sixteen pages of colored photographs. Many more workers are needed to continue to meet publication deadlines. Anyone willing to work on layout should contact the editor or Barry Hendrickx, layout editor.

The Chicago ACLU (Another commie pervert organization) has raised their voice against the onslaught. So did Charles Gerry, the Panthers fine, and one of the most dedicated, lawyers in the country. But most have fallen on deaf ears.

What if these supposedly legal channels fail? All constitution liberals keep saying, "work with the system." If it fails to bring the Panther justice, as it has done in the past, what do we do? If we start to fight back as a means of defense you can be sure repression against us will also come. It is getting very threatening when a person acts against injustice.

The Panthers have clearly exposed much of the injustice of the system.

Their ideas want to break up the power of a few and give it back to the people. This is a threat to the system. The system will fight back to keep that power. As the Illinois State Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan stated: "We whole heartedly comment the police officers for their bravery, their remarkable restraint and their discipline in the face of this vicious Black Panther attack and we expect every decent citizen of our community to do like-wise."

Some of us call this reaction. The Panthers call it Facism. I call it frightening.



"The games people play"

HAPPENINGS

AT WPI

Jan. 6- SEMINAR SERIES in LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Maurice a. Donahue, President of the Mass. Senate, "The Role of the Legislature in Urban Problems" Gordon Library Seminar Room, 7:30 p.m.

IN THE COMMUNITY

Dec. 20-Feb. 1- Worcester Art Museum, Exhibitions: THE PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTION GROWS, GIFTS AND PURCHASES, 1968-1969

Dec. 21-Worcester Orchestra, Harry Levenson; Concert in the Round, Christmas program, Auditorium, 3 p.m.

Dec. 28-The Boston Ballet, "Nutcracker," Auditorium, matinee and evening.

Jan. 4-Orchestra Sinfonia di Como, Art Museum, 3 p.m.

Jan. 11-Henry Hokans, organist; Art Museum, 3 p.m.



SHARE AT CHRISTMAS

On Campus

With Toys

HELP MAKE A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Kappa Delta Pi is sponsoring a collection of toys and clothing to be given to the handicapped children at Monson State Hospital. All contributions can be left outside the cafeterias in both the Gym and Science Buildings from Monday, Dec. 15, to Friday, Dec. 19, between the hours of 10:30 to 2:30. Please do your part in giving others joy!

At The Piedmont Center

The Worcester State College Student National Education Association will be sponsoring a Christmas party tomorrow at the Piedmont Community Center in Worcester. The party which will be for 9 to 12 year old children, will begin at 10 am.

A spokesman for the association said that anyone interested in helping or wanting to take part should contact Ron Hollaway, Gayle Lavin, Vice President of SNEA or any other officers of SNEA.

People and Persons

by Marilyn Virbasius

For most of the audience the evening was an introduction to "poor theater" and two plays contemporary but with widely different focuses. Participants in the drama, as modern dramatists see their audiences, saw a bare stage, built outward for greater intimacy, no no curtains, a minimum of costuming few of the lavish accoutrements associated with commercial theater. Program quotes by Jerzy Grotowski and Peter Brook explained the greater freedom of modern theater and the accompanying responsibility placed on the imagination of the participants.

"Winners" taken from Brian Friel's duo "Lovers" was the more conventional, less exciting of the two offerings. Friel takes a domestic situation uses the cliches of lovers' conversation and seizes upon the classic tragic ending. This is interspersed however, with somber commentary on the play by a ritualized Man and Woman very like the poker-faced newscasters who tally the daily death toll in Vietnam and give the accounting of the massive funerals which follow our violent assassinations.

As exuberant, talkative Maggie, Mary Carr was the stereotype of the starry eyed, changeable young girl in love. Michael Crahan was less believable as her reticent and somewhat reluctant lover, having a rather variable brogue.

The setting was provided by a light show of scenes from the Irish countryside another innovation of modern theater.

Van Itallie's "Interview" described as "a fugue for eight actors" was a rapid fire, critical and humorous look at contemporary culture. Life in the twentieth century Itallie indicates is a personnel interview with people wearing their marketable personalities like the masks which contort the faces of the actors. The dialogue was fast-paced and well-timed-difficult in a play which calls for contrapuntal rhythms and often words or phrases spoken in unison.

Director Todd used the script and stage directions very loosely incorporating improvisations by the eight actors.

In each of the major scenes the characters engaged in metamorphic improvisations. They portrayed the chaotic impersonality of a big city street, a living switchboard flabby Americans caught in the great physical fitness plan, and took on cocktail party personalities ignoring the tragedy of a very real person.

The entire cast was excellent and well-rehearsed. Bob Beauchemin was outstanding in the comic physical fitness scene. As a frowzy empty-headed, world-weary charwoman Sharon Ohrn was perfect in characterization and stance.

Members of the acting troupe and Director Robert Todd presented the usual fine evening of theater for which Sock n' Buskin has established a reputation.



Schedule Examination

Monday, January 5, 1970

9:00 A.M.

Subject	Teacher	Room	Proctor
HI-101 Hi W Civ I	Mr Yuan	0 Aud	Mr Mitchell Mr. R. O'Connor Miss Duquette
	Mr E.A. Shea	Theatre	Dr Hedman Mr Mockler Mrs Semerjian
Ed-250 Children's Literature (jr. KP's)	Dr Barlow Dr M T Hayes	306 S211,S212, S 217	Miss Nugent Dr Saunders
Ed -241 Lang Arts (Sr. Int)	Mrs Lewick Dr Jennings	S125,S126 309, 310	Dr Ilko Dr Hashim
En-330 18th Cent Lit	Dr. W. Sullivan	G24	
Hi-261 Mod Russian Hi	Mr E.A. Shea	Theatre	
Ge-340 Geo of Europe	Mrs Peontak	203	
Fr-320 Mod Fr Drama	Miss Butler	S310	
En-350 Lit Mid Ages	Mr Ellis	210	
Ma-240 Abstract Alg I	R.J. Perry	S226	
Sp-240 Sp Am Lit	Miss Kittredge	S309	
Ch-201 OrganicChem I	Dr Zoll	S 316	

Monday, January 5, 1970
1:00 P.M.

Subject	Teacher	Room	Proctor
Hi-111 US Hist I (Freshman)	Mr McGraw	Theatre	Mr Delaney Dr Walett
Ed-420 Curr Early Child Education	MissBall	G 22	
Hi-250 Hi Negro-Am Life	Mr Cohen	209	
En-300 Drama: Major Genres	Mr Todd	103	

Tuesday, January 6, 1970

9:00 A.M.

En-101 Eng Comp	Mrs. Crowley Miss O'Donnell Mr Grandone Miss Belluarde Dr Goldwyn Dr J. Johnson Dr Edmunds Miss Stone Mrs Barraford Mr Ayer Miss K Downey Mr Eddy Mr Ellis Mr Todd Mr Bigoness Mrs Glazer Mr RD Sullivan	S212,S214 G22, G23 S309, S310 309, 310 S125, S126 S211,S217 S225, S226 208, 209 S227, S228 S311, S312 300, 301 210,211 302,303 103 203,204 304,305 315,316	Mr Chapman Mr Minasian Mr Belanger Mrs Dolphin Mr Davis Mr Dyson Miss Duquette Mr Eager Mr Girouard Glassbrenner Mr. Goldsmith Dr Goss Mr Guarini Mrs Guerin Dr Jones Miss Hebert
Bi-099 NatureStudy	Dr. Holle	Theatre	Mr Kane Mr R.F. Kelley Mr G. Kelley
Ed-690 Read Jr-Sr High	Mr Scanlon	Amp	Mr Leonard Dr Merken
Ed-280 Sci Elem School	Dr Holle	Theatre	
BI-401 Field Bio	Mr Thurston	S132	
Bi-102 Gen Bio II	Miss Chauvin	S128	
Gn-110 Int German I	Miss Bevington	S 316	

Tuesday, January 6, 1970

1:00 P.M.

EN-110 Sur Am Lit	Dr Edmunds Mr R Sullivan MrsBarraford Mr Ellis Miss K Downey Mrs B Glazer Miss Belluarde Mr Bigoness Dr JE Johnson Mr Ayer	103 Amp S211,S212 210 301 211 G22,G23 208,209 302,303 S311	Mr Girouard Dr Holle Miss Hebert Mr R O'Connor Mr O'Neil
Ed-230 Tch Read	Dr Barlow Dr Jennings Miss N. Johnson	306 310 300	
EN-320 Early Am Lit	Dr. W. Sullivan	G24	
FR-230 AdvFr Comp I	Miss Butler	S310	
ED-340 Ed. & Race Rel	Miss Quint	S217	
HI-330 Eur Intel Hi	Dr Hedman	305	

Wednesday, January 7, 1970

9:00 A.M.

MA-110 Col Algebra	Mr. JC Hayes Mr McCarren Mr Lipp Mr Redding Mr Spezeski	S227, S228 208,209 S225,S226 S205 380	Dr. Riordan Mr RJ Perry Mr Belanger
	Mr Devoe	S214	

ED-240 lang Arts (Jr K-P's)	Miss Jarvis Mrs Fitzgerald	309,310 301,302	Dr Roberts Mr Russell
EN-450 Shakespeare	Mr Eddy Mr Todd	211 103	
GE 320 Climatology	Dr R.F. Perry	203	
PY-110 Bio Physics I	Mr. R. Kelley	S231	
HI-410 Civil War Recon	Mr McGraw	210	

Wednesday, January 7, 1970

1:00 P.M.

PS-140 Philosophy	Mr Traub Mr Matheson	208,209,210 S 301	Dr Saunders Mr Scanlon
SE-110Sociology	Miss Zeady Mr Pizziferri	S227,S228 305	Mrs Semerjian
MU-110 Intro Music	Mr Kaminsky	S123	
FR-201 Read Fr Lit I	Mr FJ O'Connor Miss J. Celona	S312 S311	
SP-210 Sp Conversation	Miss Kittredge	S309	

Thursday, January 8, 1970

9:00 A.M.

Subject	Teacher	Room	Proctor
PS-110 General Psychology I			
		Mr. Matheson Mr. guarini	Old Aud. S304,S311, S312, S313
		Mr. R.O'Connor	Miss A. Shea Dr. Hashim Dr. Zoll Miss Agbay Theater Mr. Boger

PS-099 Psych. of Adj. Mr Longeran amp Mr Boger
(Sr Int) Mr Chapman

MU-100 Hi & Lit of Mus Mr Celona S123 Miss Chauvin
(Jr Sec) S124

ED-330 Urban Ed. Miss Quint S227

FR-210 Sur of Fr. Lit Mr BeBenedictus S309

AR-200 Intro to Des. Miss Carter S205

LS-310 O. A. I. M. Center Mr Joyce G22

SD-210 Adv. Pub. Sp. Mr McLaughlin S225

GN-210 Int Sc Ger L Mr Bevington S316

9:00AM

Monday, Jan 12, 1970

GE-101 Prin. of Phy. Geo RFPerry 203,204, Goldsmith
213, Kane
Peontak 208, 209, M Hayes
210 G Kelley
Lingner 300,301, Kotzen
302 Longeran
GT Downey 303,304, Lipp
305 Matheson
Hunt S211,S212 W Masterson
S217 McCarron
ED-271 Teach Soc Stud Joseph Amp. Mockler
Minasian
MA-340 Modern Geo. Robinson S125,s126 J Hayes
FR-240 Conver French Gallant S309,S310 Mithchell

SP-201 Adv Span. Comp I Agbay S312

GE-410 Political Geo. Morris 315

HI-211 English His I Yuan 309

AR-220 Vis Conserv. Carter 310

SD-230 Phonetics McLaughlin S225

1:00 PM

Monday, January 12, 1970

En-120 Sur of Eng Lit Crowley S212,S214 Morris
Goldwyn S125,S126 Nugent
Grandone S312
ED-270 Teach of Soc St Quint S227,S228 R O'Connor
Jennings 309,310 O'Neil
AR-110 Hi of Wes ArtI Casale 203,204 Lingner
EN-250 Chaucer O'Donnel G23
BI-611 Microbiology Masterson, W S225,S226 McLaughlin
SD-240 Into to Acting A Shea S223

9:00 AM

Tuesday, January 13, 1970

AR-100 Intro to Art Dolphin Theatre Peontak
RFPerry
Riordan
Carter Amp. Robinson
Sahagian
Casale S225, S226, Scanlon
S227 Saunders
FR-110 Int French I DeBenidictus S311
Butler S309,S310 Sermerjian
Celona S312
MA-310 Calculus III Spezeski S228
Campe S126
HI-430 Near East Roumani 309

1:00 PM

Tuesday, January 13, 1970

EN-140 Into to Poetry Eddy 211
Downey, K. 301
O'Donnell G23
BI-501 Botany Boger Amp. Roumani
HI-290 US Eco & Soc Hi Cohen 208
Hi-271 Mod Far East I EA Shea 304

9:00 AM

Wednesday, January 14, 1970

HI-130 American Gov. Twiss Amp. EA Shea
Spector
EN-380 Mythology Glazer 211
Stone 208, 209 AM Shea

1:00 PM

Wednesday, January 14, 1970

SE-120 Economics Goss S311,S312 Stone
S310 RE Sullivan
G. Kelley 208, 209 W Sullivan
210 Wal ett
Jones Amp. Twiss, Yuan
Pizziferri 305
GE-110 Reg Geo West Hem Morris 302, 304 Ilko
303 Hashim
203
MA-120 Col Trig Hunt S126
Kotzen S214
Devoe
SE-510 Prin of Eco I G. Kelley 211 Zeadey
(Freshman)

1:00 PM

Thursday, January 8, 1970

SP-101 Beg. Spanish Miss Kittredge s309,s310 Mrs Casale

Ed-112 Meas & Eval Dr Bunuan 309,310 mr Celona
Mr Hilton 304

SP-110 Int Span I Miss Agby Amp Mrs. Crowley
Mr Delaney

GN-101 Beg German I Mr FJ O'Connor S312
Mrs Bevington S313,S314 Mr Davis

9:00 AM

Friday, January 9, 1970

MA-100 Ele of Math Mr Campe 302,303 Leonard
McCarron 304, 305 Roberts
Spezeski 209,210 Russell
RJPerry S226,S227 Thurston
Redding 103 Wheaton
Devoe S212
Kotzen S124,S125 Eager
Lipp 309,310 Goss
J Hayes 300,301 Holle

ED-099 Hi & Phil of Ed Riordan Amp Dyson
Duquette
Ellis
MA-210 Calculus I RJPerry S228 Merkon
Robinson S223,s224 G. Downey
Devoe S214 R. Kelley
Kotzen S126 Glassbrenner
ED-200 Prin of Tea El Joseph S211
N. Johnson S217
Griffiths 211
SP-250 19th Sp. Lit FJO'Connor S312
PY-201 Math Physics I Garrett S205

1:00 PM

Friday, January 9, 1970

HI-115 US History Kane Amp Fitzgerald
(Sophmores) Girouard
Gallant

Twiss S217
Goldsmith 300, 301,302, Garrett
303 Goldwyn
Guarini

Delaney 208,209, J Hayes
210 Joseph

Mitchell 309,310 Hayes
312 Joseph

Walett S126
Spector 213,203 Hebert
Cohen 204
McGraw 304
ED-251 Child.Lit Barlow 305,306 Hunt
M. Hayes S211,S212 J Johnson
Davis 103

ED-310 Aud Vis Aids

HI-310 Colonial His Walett S125 Jones

Hi & Lit of Music Kaminsky S123

GE-350 Cartography G. Downey 205

SE-230 Soc Strat Zeadey S228

CH-210 Ana ChemisrtyI Wheaton S301

9:00 AM		Thursday, January 15, 1970	
BI-101 Gen BiologyI	Eager	301, 302, Barraford	
		303 Devoe	
	Roberts	S309, S310 G.Downey	
		S311 Hunt	
	Russell	S301, S304 Hashim	
ED-295 Music Ele Sch.		S316 G. Kelley	
	Chauvin	S211, S217 Ilko	
	Boger	S212, S214 Sermerjian	
	Thurston	S227, S228 Nugent	
	WMasterson	S225, S226 Mockler	
ED-260 Teach of Arith	Sahagian	S125, S126 Hebert	
	Kaminsky	S123	
HI-240 US Const, Hi	L. Celona	S124	
	O'Neil	208, 209, Girouard	
		210 Duquette	
Py-120 Gen PhysicI	Spector	304	
SD-220 SPeech Path	Glassbrenner	S231	
PY-210 Int. Mechanics	Guerin	S205	
	Glassbrenner	S231	

1:00 PM		Thursday, January 15, 1970	
PY-101 Physica Sci I	Chapman	Thearter	
	Belanger	Theatre	
	Leonard	Theatre	
	Garrett	Theatre	
	Wheaton	Theatre	
CH-120 Gen ChemistryI	Merken	S301	
	Zoll	S304	
GE-220 Physical Geol	Eingner	315	

9:00 AM		Friday, January 16, 1970	
SE-210 Intro to Soc.I	Zeady	S228	
	(Freshman)	Pizziferri	302
EN-440 17 Cent Lit	Edmunds	103	

1:00 PM		Friday, January 16 1970	
FR-101 Beg French I	Gallant	S313	
	J. Celona	S311, S312 Dyson	
MA-220 Modern Math	Redding	S226	
	Campo	S126	
En-480 Victorian Poetry	Grandone	S310	

TO BE ARRANGED			
PS-o99 Psych. of Adjus Lonegan			
HI-140 Comparative Government Minashian			
HI-201 International Relations I	Roumani		
	Minashian		
En-420 Selected Continental Novelists Ayer			
SE-220 Marraige in the Family Pizziferri			

Cont' From Page 1

student as machine" statement and had to be rescued by the moderator.

The delegates were so bored that few even bothered to show up at the panel discussion featuring various state senators which immediately ensued.

Sunday's general session held to vote on proposals submitted by the delegates from the eleven state colleges sparked controversy and discussion at the conference. In various motions the Union approved recommendation that the Union and the Trustees reexamine the purpose for the existence of the state college system as institutions of higher learning. They also proposed that the Union institute a continuous evaluation of the educational objectives Also the power s of and responsibilities of each of the Presidents of all the state colleges and of the Trustees be specifically defined and that the Union seek the aid of competant lobbyists.

After an initial defeat, a bill sponsored by the Worcester delegation, urging amnesty for the suspended Holy Cross students, passed the Union after a vociferous debate between a Worcester-Lowell coalition and Boston State.

Winter Carnival Theme Announced

"The Sizzling Sixties" will be the theme of next year's Winter Carnival, according to Gary Trant, Chairman of the Winter Carnival Committee. He said the "Sizzling Sixties" finished 13 votes ahead of "Commercials."

Students can begin construction of their snow sculptures on February fifteenth. A complete list of events and class participation schedules will be issued at the beginning of next semester.

Career Day

Career Day, sponsored by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, will be held December 27 at the Yankee Drummer Motel on Route 20. It is open to all seniors interested in non-teaching positions.

Consortium News

Mr. John Dowling, Director of Computer Programming, announced last Teusday that students may pick up cross registration information for the Worcester Consortium courses out side the Student Council office today.

Graduate Registration

The Program for Continuing Studies Department announced last week that registration will begin next January 12 in the Graduate Office. Students registering must have their Social Security number for the registration form.

The announcement stated that no registration will be accepted without full payment by

check or money order payable to Worcester State College, Program of Continuing Studies. All students must pay a \$2.50 registration fee. Other costs include \$18.00 per semester hour for Massachusetts residents, \$25.00 per semester hour for non-residents, \$11.00 per hour for auditors, and \$2.00 late registration fee.

The briefing also stated it is the responsibility of the degree candidate to submit, early in his final semester, his intent to graduate. Special forms are available in room S-112.

W.S.C. COFFEEHOUSE PRESENTS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19 — 9:00

DIRECT FROM THE WEST COAST

JOHN and SUZZANE MANN

SAT.DEC. 20 — 9:00

NORM SCHELL

ADMISSION: W.S.C. STUDENTS

STAG — 50¢

COUPLE — 75¢

OTHERS STAG — 75¢

COUPLE — \$1.00



Peace
at
Christmas



Experimental Theatre Doing Well in Boston

by Joyce Joseph

The Craft Experimental Theatre on Brookline St., Boston is presenting 3 one-act plays. Two of them- "Sweet Eros" and "Tour" were written by Terrance McNally, whom Samuel Hersch of the Boston Herald Traveler refers to as a "Hot Playwright."

"Tour"- "A middle aged, middle-class American man and wife hire an Italian driver to motor them across Italy. By employing total black-outs the three players systematically advance farther and farther into the audience and at each stop ogle, with the use of binoculars, at various points of interest. The points of interest invariably are unsuspecting members of the audience. Tour is a biting satire dealing with Viet Nam, racism, tourism, and American image." (This excerpt is from the "Cycle." Fitchburg State's newspaper which was ridiculously shut down for publishing an article by Eldridge Cleaver in which a "four-letter" word appeared.)

The unique approach of this play was exciting but the dialogue was too conventional and trite!

"Sweet Eros" was almost entirely, and a sometimes boring, monologue by a young rapist to his abducted female companion. During his speech the girl is de-clothed until she is naked and remains such for the duration of the play. Becoming more cooperative her gag and ropes are removed. Finally, they establish a relationship which is compared to the simplicity of ant life.

At the end of the production, the audience is polled as to whether the play was "a solacious work designed to stimulate the erotic nature of mankind"

or "is a legitimate artistic presentation devoid of lewdness and obscenity." "Sweet Eros" was the latter.

McNally went to the School of Journalism of Columbia U and only turned to playwriting by chance. After writing a few successful one-act comedies, he now has a preference to write multi-scene plays. "Young people seem to like my plays" he said "and it's important to get young audiences back into the theater." He feels that "contemporary writing is obsessed with style- instead of content."

The third production "Metaphors" was cleverly written by Martin Duberman. "Metaphors" was the scene of the admissions Department at Harvard. A young man in his early twenties with average grades is determined to enroll at Harvard because he wants "to think." By speaking in metaphors he appeals to the homosexuality of the Admissions Director, and is assured enrollment to the freshmen class. His last words as he leaves the office and the play are; "I hate metaphors."

"Metaphors" is the type of play that could take place in any situation. It's appealing and humorous.

The Craft Experimental Theater admits about a couple hundred people to an assortment of uncomfortable wooden chairs. The absence of curtains and stage create a closeness between the audience and actors. All three productions were produced and directed by Patricia Flynn.

Local Artists To Display Work

The forthcoming Area Exhibition, on view this year at the Worcester Art Museum from May 14 through August 24, 1970, is regarded as a distinguished opportunity for local artists to display the best of their work.

It is the sixth such biennial exhibition since 1960, continuing a museum tradition dating from the early 1900's.

The selection of paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture and photographs is determined by a revolving jury comprised this year of Daniel Catton Rich, Director of the Museum; Richard Stuart Teitz, Assistant Director; and Sante Graziani, Head of the Museum School.

Stephen B. Jareckie, Museum Registrar, is in charge of arrangements for the exhibition, and inquiries should be addressed to him.

Works previously shown at the museum or works done as class exercises will not be considered; moreover, all works must be of original design. No prizes or awards will be

given, but artists may enter works for sale. The museum takes no commission on sales.

Persons living in Worcester County and the near-by communities of Ashby, Ayer, Brimfield, Groton, Holland, Hopkinton, Hudson, Marlborough, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ware, Massachusetts are eligible to submit works for sale, as well as Pomfret, Putnam, Thompson, Union and Woodstock, Connecticut.

Information sheets for this exhibition, which affords an excellent chance for local artists to show their work, may be picked up at the information desk of the museum at a later date or requested by mail.

Entry cards, also obtainable with the information sheets, are due back at the museum on March 24. Works to be submitted must be delivered at the museum between March 31 and April 4, 1970, Tuesday through Saturday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. only. Late entries will not be accepted.

A Woman's Place Is In The Home

A Woman's place is in the home. Housewives are such dull people. Aggressive women are emasculating. You don't have a mind of your own. Women should go to college and improve their minds. If you're so smart why aren't you married? Working women are unfeminine. Where would you be without my paycheck? If you want to make the decisions in this family, go out and earn a paycheck yourself. If you can't type you won't be hired. Why should we promote you or pay you well when you're probably going to leave the job to get married and have kids? A smart woman never shows her brains. She always allows the man to think himself clever. Intelligent women are frightening.

Women's talk is all chatter. Women don't understand the things men are interested in. Don't worry your pretty little head about such matters. A woman's brain is between her legs. Women can't make decisions. Women like to be protected and treated like little girls. A smart woman plays helpless to bring out a man's protective instinct. You're as helpless as a child. Don't develop ugly muscles. A woman's fulfillment is in servicing her children and the man she loves. It is glorious to be the mother of mankind. Women are just breeding machines. A woman's work is never done. You do nothing all day but sit around and feed your face. I do all the real work, all you do is cook and clean. A woman's income is just a frill. Women spend so much on clothes and makeup. No one wants an ugly woman. An ugly woman is a dog. It is a woman's duty to make herself attractive. Beautiful women think only of themselves and they're never smart. Women are always playing hard to get. No man likes an easy woman. Women, like gongs, should be beaten often. Women are always crying about something. Women like to be raped. I can't stand to see a woman cry. Women are only interested in trapping some man. A woman who can't hold a man isn't much of a woman. Damn women drivers. Castrator. Useless bitch. Dumb broad. You can't trust a woman. Women always lie to men. Women don't understand the value of a dollar. There can be no compromise with the evil, no justification for slavery, no collaboration in pain.

So is born.....

THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT!

Saigon Crumbles

by Greg Sandow

REPRINTED FROM *THE OLD MOLE*

In the old days, when the government still talked about winning the war, Henry Cabot Lodge used to say that we probably wouldn't even have to fight it to the finish -- as soon as the NLF began to lose, they'd just "fade away."

Now it's beginning to look like Lodge was right -- except it's our own side in South Vietnam that may disappear.

The Thieu regime has been having serious problems. Inflation is one. Thieu's first remedy, a tax on luxuries that was supposed to limit consumption, actually led to a sharp rise in the price of necessities. His second remedy was vetoed by the legislature, and inflation continues.

Nixon's Vietnam policy is a worse problem. Thieu has banned any use of the word "Vietnamization," which must sound to the South Vietnamese like an admission of American defeat. It also has an insulting echo, as if the foreign heavies were turning over a war they didn't want any more to the natives. The Provisional Revolutionary Government has been contributing to the discussion by concentrating its fire on South Vietnamese units. This has proved very embarrassing to the US command, which said only a little while ago that, as part of "Vietnamization," it would leave most of the fighting to the South Vietnamese. After being badly hurt by constant PRG attacks, besiege South Vietnamese units have had to be reinforced by American troops. Earlier, South Vietnamese reinforcements had been sent; but it's interesting that, in the bases they came from, they were replaced by US units.

It seems clear from the military experience of the past month that "Vietnamization" is not going to work.

But what is most new, and most significant, are some of the political events of the past few weeks:

— Two of the highest-ranking members of the Catholic hierarchy of South Vietnam, the Bishop of Danang and the Archbishop of Saigon, visited Paris recently. They asked the PRG delegation to the peace talks what its attitude toward Catholics would be after the war ends.

— The massacre in Song My was a heavy political blow for the Saigon regime and it seems to have led to a

split at the very top of the heap. Thieu has denied that any massacre occurred; this is the official position of the regime. But Vice-President Ky spoke to a group of high school students and said that there should be an investigation to find out what really happened. He offered himself as a model of honesty and objectivity, and broadly hinted that Thieu and other officials were liars. The stability of the government up to now has depended in large part on an uneasy coexistence between Thieu and Ky. They had been persuaded by the US to drop their rivalry and serve in the government together.

— The streets of Saigon had been quiet for some time, but recently demonstrations began to break out again. 250 Cambodian Buddhist monks camped outside the Presidential Palace for five days to protest discrimination against the Cambodian minority in South Vietnam. 700 Catholics staged a slow procession of motor vehicles past the Presidential Palace to demand an investigation of the massacre. Earlier, Catholics in several Saigon parishes had held special prayers for peace.

— 43 South Vietnamese, including high-ranking members of the government, were put on trial for high treason -- which meant collaboration with the NLF and the PRG. They were convicted and sentenced to prison terms ranging from a few years to life. The leading defendant had been a *special assistant* to Thieu. He proudly admitted that the charges against him were true; he considered himself not a spy, but a patriot who had been working for peace and national reconciliation. He shrugged off the life sentence he received, saying that he expected to be free in a few months when the government fell. As the *New York Times* reporter in Saigon said, the spy trial demonstrated that the regime could not even guarantee its own security. But beyond that, the trial portrayed NLF "infiltrators" in a very favorable light. And it was evidence of much wider influence and support for the PRG than has ever been indicated in public.

The NLF has claimed that it receives help and support from contacts at every level of Saigon's government. It is common knowledge that the peasants by and large support, work for, and fight for the PRG. Soldiers in the ARVN have been defecting to the other side for years. But this trial spectacu-



larly demonstrated how much support the PRG has won in the heart of the puppet government itself.

— A movement generally called the "third force" has begun to emerge. It is not united in any single organization, but its members agree on general political principles. They reject both the Saigon regime and the PRG. But, since they are realists, they want to throw Thieu out and replace him with a government that will negotiate with the PRG and end the war. Among the components of the "third force" are: the militant Buddhists who played a large part in deposing Diem in 1963, and almost destroyed the present regime three years ago; a group of intellectuals who call themselves the "National Progressive Front," and have called for the prompt withdrawal of all foreign troops and the formation of a "government of reconciliation"; Tran Van Don, a member of the South Vietnamese senate, one of the leading figures in the right wing of South Vietnamese politics ever since the days of the ("Big Minh"), the leader of the coup that overthrew Diem, who was exiled in 1964 when his own government fell, and who recently made a dramatic return to Saigon. Minh is generally considered the unofficial leader of the "third force" movement, and is thought of as the most likely head of a government which could replace Thieu and Ky and negotiate peace.

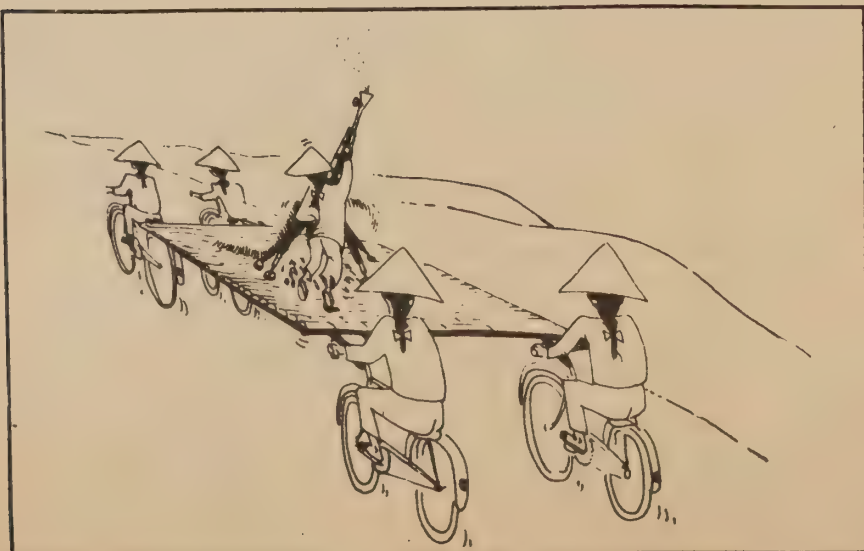
Of course, every regime in Saigon, from Diem on, has had serious problems. And the whole structure almost disintegrated once before, in 1965, when the NLF had just won control of the countryside, and every few months a new coup brought a new "government" into power. The difference between 1965

and now is that in 1965, the US could save the situation by sending in its own troops. South Vietnamese who wanted to defeat the NLF were forced to put aside their differences, and in fact were happy to, because they expected us to win their war for them. But now that we have failed, the most basic element of any anti-communist government in South Vietnam -- US support -- has proven bankrupt. There are only two directions now for anyone in power in Saigon: failure; or peace, through negotiation and cooperation with the PRG.

For this reason, the emergence of the "third force" in Saigon is the most important of all the signs of change. As for the PRG, it has always said it will negotiate with almost anyone in South Vietnam who favors peace, independence, and neutrality (the only people specifically ruled out are the top members of the Thiet-Ky regime). Its goal is a provisional coalition government, composed of its own members and others.

The provisional government would hold elections in which the people of South Vietnam would have the final say about who is to represent them.

The PRG (which is itself a coalition between the NLF and the city-based Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces) is not necessarily seeking a monopoly of power. If the US and other foreign troops got out, the South Vietnamese could settle their problems by themselves. On this point, the PRG and the "third force" seem to agree. If they have come together this much, they should be able to come to a wider agreement later on. Once a government that says as much comes to power in Saigon, the US is through in Vietnam and the war is over.



On CBW, Nixon's a gas

REPRINTED FROM THE OLD MOLE

by Bob Shapiro

On Nov. 25, the establishment press hailed Nixon's statement on chemical and biological warfare (CBW) as "a most important landmark" and praised him for his "unilateral" action in limiting U.S. use of CBW. In fact, however, very little has changed, and Tricky Dick has pulled another fast one.

In recent months, there has been considerable public and Congressional criticism of the government's CBW program, largely as a result of a series of "exposures" concerning it: for example, that open air tests of lethal chemical munitions have been taking place at three Army bases, one of them only 19 miles from Baltimore.

Nixon's statement is primarily a response to this uneasiness and an attempt to assuage it (although it is also an attempt to put the U.S. in a better public light concerning arms control and disarmament talks with the Russians). A close examination of what the statement does and doesn't say, however, reveals that it should not alleviate the things bothering people.

Nixon says that the U.S. renounces first-use of both "lethal" and "incapacitating" chemical weapons and renounces all use of biological warfare methods. The U.S. appears then to be abiding by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which all major world powers except for the U.S. and Japan had signed long ago. But Nixon claims the Protocol does

not apply to defoliants and "tear gas." (In this matter many of the other signers disagree.) In addition to agreeing to this weak form of the Protocol, Nixon announced that future U.S. biological research will be confined to "defensive measures" and that the Department of Defense has been asked to make recommendations as to the disposal of "existing stocks of biological weapons."

As to what the U.S. will continue doing, the following things should be made clear:

1. **The U.S. will retain its arsenal of chemical weapons.** There will still be danger of accidents like the one that killed 6,400 sheep in Utah by nerve gas.

2. **All CW research, development, and production will continue as before.**

3. **All chemical weapons presently in use in Vietnam will continue being used, as well as future similar types of weapons.** Nixon does not consider

these weapons to be either lethal or incapacitating chemical weapons. Three general types are used in Vietnam:

A) Herbicides and defoliants were secretly authorized by the Kennedy Administration in 1961. They deny food and cover to the Vietnamese, and have resulted in thousands of deaths due to starvation and poisoning.

B) By 1964, the U.S. was regularly using at least three varieties of gas in South Vietnam: CN (the standard tea gas), CS (a more toxic tear gas), and DM (nausea gas). The U.S. regards

these as merely "riot control" weapons. However, the *New York Times* on Jan. 13, 1966 reported that: "Non-toxic [sic] gas and smoke being used against Vietcong...in tunnels north-west of Saigon have killed one Australian soldier and sent six others to the hospital....Cpl. Robert Bowtell, 21, of Sydney, died of asphyxiation although he was wearing a gas mask."

In the week from Jan. 8th to the 15th, 1966, over 100 people were killed by the gases in shelters. The main gas involved was apparently CS. As for DM, an army field manual states that it "is not approved for use in...any operation where deaths are not acceptable."

The main function that these "tear gases" serve in Vietnam, however, is to force Vietnamese out of caves and other shelters where they might be hiding, so that they can be killed with conventional weapons.

C) Napalm and phosphorus are somewhat arbitrarily classified by the U.S. as "incendiaries" rather than chemical weapons. But both of these chemicals in addition to producing horrible burns, can be lethal in other ways: napalm can cause carbon monoxide poisoning; phosphorus can poison the liver and kidneys.

The U.S. has refused to give up these three types of chemical weapons because they are very useful in trying to put down a people's war and in committing genocide.

4. Almost all BW research done by the U.S. in the past has been called "defensive." Most of the same BW research will continue. Even if "defensive" is defined more narrowly than in the past, it will allow the U.S. to move to a very strong *offensive* position quickly if it should ever change its mind on BW.

But even if the U.S. will never use BW, it is not out of any great humanity. BW holds great dangers for the attacker as well as the people attacked. The disease may spread throughout the world even to the attacker's country, and the effects are to a large extent unknown.

In addition, there are several important questions that Nixon's speech left unanswered. (We can probably assume the answers):

1. **Will the U.S. continue open-air testing of CW weapons?** This testing was resumed on Oct. 18 at two Army bases after a 3-month halt.

2. **Will the U.S. continue to store CW weapons in foreign countries?** At the present time the U.S. is keeping these weapons in at least Germany, the Philippines, and Japan.

3. **Will the U.S. continue to provide CBW training for foreign officers?** In 1969 and 1970, officers from South Vietnam, Thailand, South Korea, Iran, Greece, Taiwan, Israel, and West Germany will receive training in CBW operations in the U.S. So whatever Nixon says the U.S. won't use, the U.S. puppets can use for it, to the same ends.

THE COMMUTING STUDENT

Detroit, Mich.—(I.P.)—Can the commuting student ever have a home away from home, some small corner of the campus that even for a few minutes he might call his own? A new report prepared by Wayne State University faculty and students after a year's research provides some possible solutions.

The report, entitled "The Commuting Student," was written by Prof. Richard F. Ward, Geology, and Theodore E. Kurz, a consulting architect. It was financed by a 1967 grant from the Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc. Excerpts reprinted in Wayne Report follow:

Collegiate Unit

The concept of spatial continuity encouraging frequent encounter and inter-mix of functions is as important in academic facilities as it is in social and support facilities.

A sense of community seems to be of particular importance to the beginning full time student. By a system of related spaces for classrooms, ty and counseling offices, study lounges, and carrels, recreation and eating, clusters of students could naturally form and support the interest and motivation essential to an education. This continuum of relationships embraces all of the activities normal to the student day — from active to passive.

The Urban Collegiate Unit, therefore, is not a center or building as such for commuter students. It is a way of relating facilities so that the student's daily life is focused more consistently on an enriching intermix — on his effort to improve himself and his company.

While such a set of relationships is appropriate to normal student groups and honors colleges, it is of special advantage for the groups of inner city disadvantaged students, who require a more coherent academic climate in order to sustain their desire for an education.

An initial facility to accommodate 1,000 students is proposed. The group would take one half of its course work here and up to one half of the faculty teaching in the programs would have its offices here. Graduate assistants could have quarters in this facility, adding personality and providing guidance.

Counseling offices at the rate of 100 students per counselor (perhaps house, breakdown) would be provided, as well as small areas for supplemental instruction and multi-media carrels. Study stations, lockers, lounges, recreation, food service facilities, and substitute domiciles complete the amenities of the proposed complex.

A series of "Outposts" is recommended to assist the commuter student in linking his living and academic environments. These miniature satellite campuses serve as meeting places, study centers, and express transport to campus stations.

Student density by geographic area reveals high concentrations of students in areas with poor public transportation. Scheduled, direct express bus transportation, contracted by the University, is proposed as an intrinsic part of the Outpost idea.

Selected commercial storefront spaces in Detroit would put an Outpost within walking distance of many of Wayne's inner city students. Leased space of 3,000 square feet will accommodate 85 students.

The typical Outpost will contain multi-media carrels with direct dial access to the campus learning resources center. This will help to answer the frequently expressed desire for easier access to study materials, especially in a way which does not require a special trip in to the campus. The Outpost would be staffed with a receptionist to provide security and information.

A casual lounge for browsing, relaxation and socializing, and an area equipped with tables and chairs for study, eating, and recreation will be provided. Two meeting rooms provide the local group with a place for organizational meetings and group study sessions.

The Campus Street

To achieve a sense of community, the campus must give the student a visual sense of the whole and his place in it, and generate a frequency of social encounter which strengthens his interpersonal relationships.

This means a lively place with a variety of activities, holding the interest of the day student, and accommodating the needs of the part-time student.

Eating is the predominant focus of most socializing on the commuter campus. Perhaps the most important idea is that a variety of small eating places, some by private enterprise, be provided to accommodate Wayne's many types of students. Snack bars with vending machines near study lounges and recreational areas, a "Nedics" for the evening student on the run, a coffee house for casual socializing, perhaps a small personal restaurant for those attending a campus event, would line the campus street.

Retail shops, a laundromat, gallery space for student and faculty exhibits would also be part of the scene. A small cinema at the end of the street could double as a lecture hall near the center of campus.

Directly behind these facilities would be study and casual lounges, mail boxes and lockers, indoor and some outdoor recreation. Street furniture would include information kiosks, escalators from parking below, and a waiting station for the express buses to the Outpost centers.

The Outpost, the Urban Collegiate Unit, and the Campus Street are intended to bridge the gap between home and college, and to create an academic climate within a sense of campus community.

Of these facilities, the Outpost and Campus Street are oriented

Of these facilities, the Outpost and Campus Street are oriented to the general campus population, while the Urban Collegiate Unit serves those students specifically assigned to it. They would serve the general and entering students with a full range of amenities and spaces. These facilities find their place in, and help support, patterns of movement.

"This Could Be One Helluva Good Country"

by Norm Plouffe

"This used to be one helluva good country" a quote from Easy Rider sums up the feelings of many conscious Americans. The days when free-thinking was not only tolerated but encouraged are gone. Not even two hundred years have elapsed and the principles upon which this country was founded are dead in the minds of the majority of the people. The year 1976 will not be a cause for celebration, but rather a year of mourning for the ideals that passed so quickly.

This country is ruled by only .5% of the population; the aristocracy which our forefathers attempted to abolish has been reincarnated in a different form. The role played by the nobility in bygone days has been replaced by a new nobility, the politicians, and the powerful capitalists. When and where did this slander of democracy take place? It is not certain; but apathetic and uninformed people undoubtedly played a substantial role in this change. The establishment of major political parties is surely one cause. Through corrupt primaries substituted by a political boss-whim voter's choice is restricted. Primaries are not subject to federal or even state government surveil-

lance; therefore, anything goes. Juggling of primary ballots is nothing new to unscrupulous politicians. Political conventions are another means of democratic manipulation. Delegates chosen by political bosses are not bound by law to cast their electoral vote in favor of the people's chosen candidate. Many states do not have primaries, and the choice of the candidate is left strictly to the disgression of back room politics. Is this any way for the people to choose a candidate? The election of 1968 is a good example. It was clear that many of

There is no doubt in the possibility of the executive and legislative branches of the government being controlled by a so-called aristocracy. Now, let us look at the judicial branch. How are justices appointed? The president appoints them with the approval of both houses. Can't they also be indirectly controlled by interests other than democratic? The whole country is playing "Ring Around the Rosey" to the tune of billions of tax dollars and, even more important, a subtraction to their own democratic powers.

What can be done? Direct primaries which are government or "bi-partisan" supervised would be an important step. This would eliminate a substantial portion of the political

bosses' power and give the people a true choice of candidates. Public declaration of all campaign contributions and possibly only private donations would be allowed. To restrict the rich man's power to contribute a substantial portion, a donation ceiling would be set. Therefore all candidates would be on equal grounds and depend primarily upon public support for their campaigns. A national referendum on whether or not to keep the electoral college should be initiated. If the people vote to keep it, it should be mandatory that electors vote for the persons chosen by the people. If the people wish to omit it, then popular vote would be supreme. These drastic basic changes are

there will surely be people celebrating. But also, there will be some still saying, "This used to be one helluva good country."

the people wanted a so-called "peace" candidate. McCarthy and Kennedy were the two main front-runners of this ideal. Both candidates had won a number of primaries. After the unfortunate assassination of Kennedy, all the delegates "morally" bound to vote for him were freed. Rather than casting their votes

for a man who thought along the same general lines as the man they should have voted for, they followed party boss direction toward a more moderate candidate. Two moderates with very much the same line of thought and one right wing radical were the only choices left to the voter. Is this an example of choice by the people?

Political bosses have large amounts of power, but they are basically dependent upon the financial backing of powerful capitalists. It is important that political bosses choose someone agreeable with big business if a man of his party is to win the election. Publicity will make or break a candidate in most cases, and an advertising promotion is essential. But advertisements don't come cheaply, and the large political contributions of the big business are invaluable. All through his term in office, a successful candidate must cater to the needs and desires of the businesses that supported him, if he is to obtain their aid again. A look at the records of government contracts will tell the story. The largest number of government contracts go to the largest companies. Perhaps this is due to their ability to produce more cheaply, but it is also a fact that they are capable of producing a large contribution to the party or candidate of their choice.

Vietnam Reconsidered

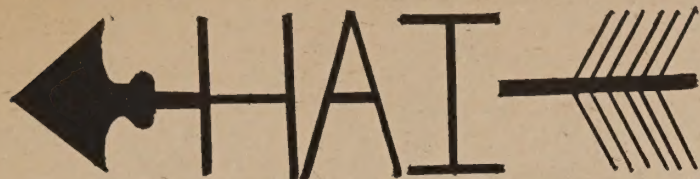
Unfortunately many well meaning pacifists and liberals seem to think that once the atrocity of Vietnam is ended, the tremendous financial costs of maintaining the war will be shifted to home priorities and thereby go a long way in alleviating the demanding social and economic problems in America. These people are working on the pretense that the American is democratic. "Government for the people" and "land of unlimited opportunity" are as mythical as Horatio Alger., society is in fact stratified. Social progress is a delusion. Granted more luxury goods are available to Americans than ever before but as John Kenneth Galbraith observed "What counts is not the quantity of our goods but the quality of life". The time has come for Americans to face up to the fact that under the facade of American Democracy sulks the capital-

ist machine that generated Vietnam. After Vietnam will come other Vietnams. and more subtle evils, such is the product of the tyrannical nature of Capitalism, that nature being that human life and liberty are subordinated to property. Under capitalism costly humanitarian and people-serving ventures are not pragmatic, except when policies and government insensitivity threaten to drive too many people to estrangement hence fanning the fires of change (revolution). Tokenistic measures are often implemented to deceive Americans into believing their government is responsive to their needs. When the Vietnam war ends it would be very bad business to cut the Defense budget and spend it on such trivialities as human beings. The Pentagon is a very important instrument of the capitalists, (a large percentage of the retiring Pentagon military become big company executives) be-

sides serving as a bottomless consumer and the number one customer American business has, the Pentagon's spending creates an overwhelmingly powerful "defense" force which acts ambivalently as an influence and a deterrent preserving the economic domination of the "free" world by the United States. But the government has to justify its huge defense budget to the people. In anticipation of a Vietnam de-escalation, the war being the present justification, the system is in the process of creating a "bogey-man" to justify future expenditure. That "bogey-man" seems to be that political enigma lying behind the ominous "bamboo curtain." Nixon invariably stresses China's "growing power" and its "very belligerent and aggressive attitude." Already a worthless and extremely expensive ABM system is being deployed on the rather nebulous threat this offensively

impotent nation poses. Such are manifestations of the extreme degree our country has become capital oriented. Our money-motivated policies imperil the human race and engender feelings imperious to human suffering and misery. Nuclear catastrophe is a statistical probability by 1990. When it comes it will not be the result of capitalistic and communistic actually totalitarian would be a better world., interests clashing rather it would be the indirect result of capitalism-extreme poverty and overpopulation and consequently, misery and famine all resulting from the complete neglect (except for exploitation purposes) of human beings. will fuel the explosion of wars which will conflagrate into our nuclear demise.

Joe Girard



by Howard Gelles

The Chippewa Deer Hunter

In the days of old, the people of a village depended on the hunting skill of the young braves. Because of this dependency, the braves are naturally given the best of everything- first. As a result, the braves would receive their food and accessories before the old people.

One winter, game became very scarce, and the food ration very critical. The bravest of the warriors, foreseeing a possible disaster, went before the chief and requested the honor of seeking food for the village. The chief gave his consent and the quest began.

After choosing the best arrows and a strong bow, the warrior pushed his canoe into the river and began to paddle into neighboring, but hostile territory, (for the villages of this territory also felt the harshness of the winter). Upon landing, the brave began to cut overhanging branches to camouflage his canoe, for being caught would mean his death.

Cautiously, the brave stalked for game. A day passed, and still no sign of game. The brave found a small stream and rested there. As he quenched his thirst, he spied a few deer tracks, and found them to be fresh. He continued his stalking, and in the close distance, he spotted the deer. After testing the wind direction, the brave made his way down-wind so that he wouldn't startle the deer. Having moved very close to the deer, the brave removed an arrow from his quiver, aimed, and fired.

The brave rushed to the fallen deer, and with his tomahawk delivered a deadly blow. The deer, after being offered up to Wacanda, the Great Spirit, was then bounded by its legs and carried back to the canoe.

Upon the braves return, the village people were very pleased with the daring accomplishment. The brave warrior was extremely proud of himself, and the result was a great pow-wow.

The story is one of heroism and unselfish service. Because of the length of the dance, a great amount of skill and stamina is demanded from the soloist, and for the dance to have any symbolic meaning, the audience must adapt itself to the ways of the Indian.

The Chippewa Deer Hunter

NEW COURSE IN RACE RELATIONS

"Explorations in Race Relations" is the name of a six-week course sponsored by the Worcester Council of Churches beginning on January 5th. The course will meet Monday nights in February from 7:30 to 9:30 pm. at the Council office.

- Jan. 5 - Film: "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger"
- " 12 - History of the Black Church
- Rev. James McCutcheon
- " 19 - Racism in the Church
- Dr. Charles Estus, Assumption College
- Feb. 2 - The Theology and Philosophy of the Black
Caucus
- " 9 - The Forgotten Americans - Dr. Horace Seldon
- " 16 - Panel of black clergy discussing violence
in America

Registration and materials for the course are \$2.00. Further information and registration materials can be obtained from Rev. Carl Kline or the Student Voice office.

LANCERETTES TRIUMPH

GIRLS DO IT AGAIN

On December 10th, the Worcester State Lancerettes met the Framingham State Ramettes on home courts.

The game was the toughest and closest yet with the final score being 34-32 in favor of the WSC girls. This gives the team a 3 win--olosses record.

Those contributing to the final score and win were: Ann Ash, Kathy Earley, Jeanne Forget, Lois Ford, Shirlene Heinled, Diane Milewski, Sandi Nelson and Marilyn Vokes.

The Women's Basketball Schedule, as promised in the last issue, is as follows: Thursday, Dec. 11

Central Conn. away; Tuesday, Dec. 16 AIC, home; Thursday Feb. 12, U of Mass. away; Wednesday, Feb. 18, Westfield, home; Tuesday Feb. 24, U of Mass., home; Thursday, Feb. 26, Rhode Island home; Wednesday, March 4, Fitchburg, home; Tuesday, March 10, Rhode Island, away; Jan. 31, New Jersey State, home and another game with Framingham at Framingham which will be announced at a later date. Friday and Saturday, March 13-14 is the State Tournament with the WSC girls marching towards it with a gleam in their eyes and a want in their hearts. So come on all you people and get out there and show them that you're behind them all the way.

No Handbook

The Student Council will not publish a Faculty Evaluation Handbook next semester, according to a spokesman. The spokesman said that the manpower needed to publish the handbook is not available. Approximately 1200 man hours are needed to publish the book.

Student Council Representative Mike Cohen oppos-

ed the scrapping of the handbook because he felt that some professors were not properly rated because they were teaching and undesirable course. He said that the professor could possibly have a better course and thus get a better evaluation.

Plans have not been finalized on another handbook for the fall semester.

California Sound

It comes as no surprise when John Mayall releases an excellent album. The only surprise you find in Mayall's new album, *The Turning Point* (Polydor), is the music itself.

Gone is the sound of the Bluesbreakers and gone also are all but one of his former sidemen. Mayall now uses no drums in his new group, which consists of John Mark (acoustic finger-styled guitar), Johnny Almond (tenor sax, alto sax, flute), Steve Thompson (bass), and John Mayall (harp, slide guitar, vocals). His sound is original and has a jazzy-bluesy flavor to it. "California", "Room to Move", "The Laws Must Change", and "So Hard To Share", are four outstanding cuts on the album. although all are excellent. *The Turning Point* was recorded live at the Fillmore East after Mayall's new group, called John Mayall, had been together for only four weeks. Their sound is incredibly together for having been assembled during such a short time.

In a New Setting (Impulse) - Milt Jackson (vibes), Jimmy Heath (tenor sax), Connie Kay (drums), Bob Cranshaw (bass), McCoy Tyner (piano).

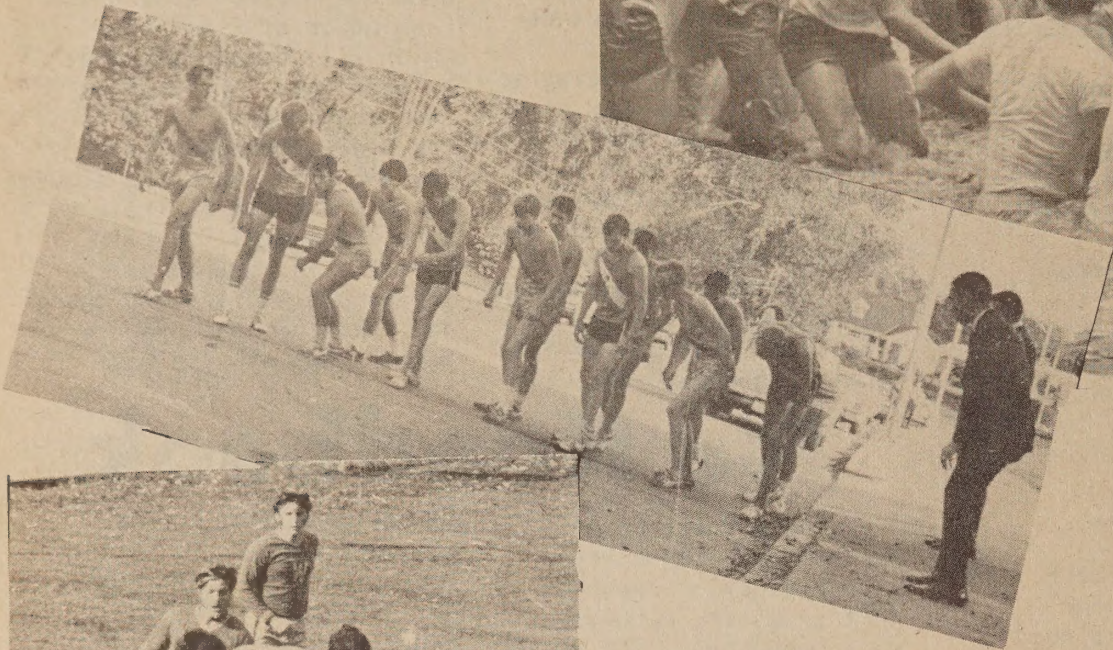
Perfection can only describe an album such as this. Milt Jackson swings as other vibest can. He creates a sound unique to himself. His accompanying musicians are all renowned jazz noteables in their own right. Jimmy Heath has an excellent tone on tenor along with complete mastery of his instrument. McCoy Tyner's playing offers the listener a subtle contrast to Milt Jackson's playing, bassist Bob Cranshaw, and drummer Connie Kay, a superb rhythm section. Unquestionably this is one of the finest albums of recent years.

George Zakarian

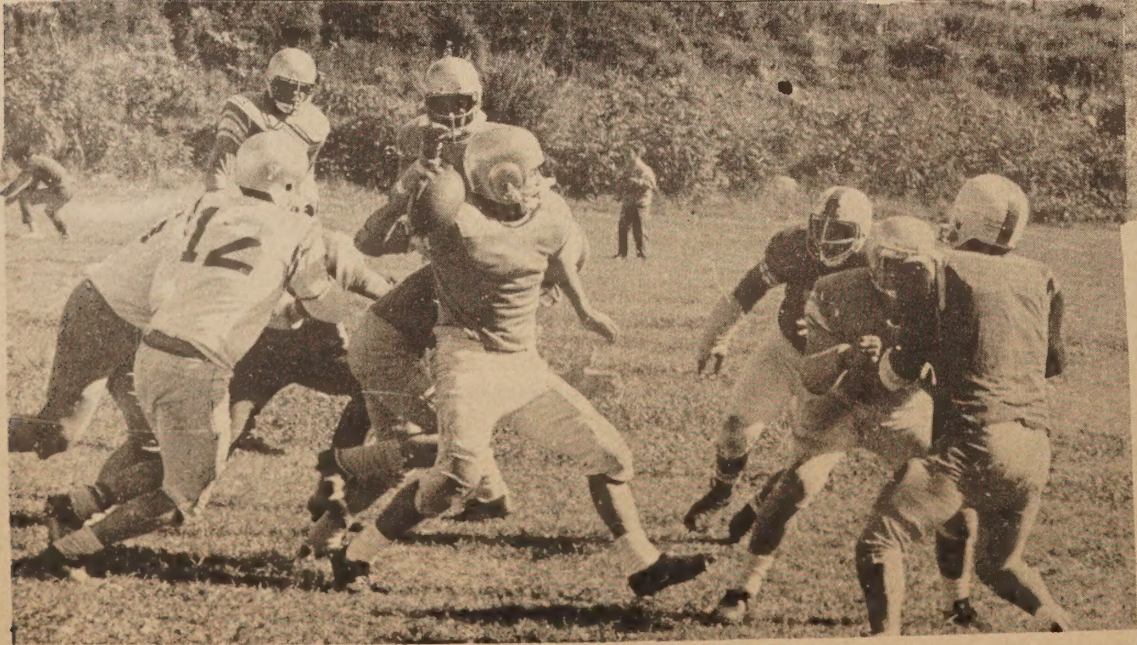
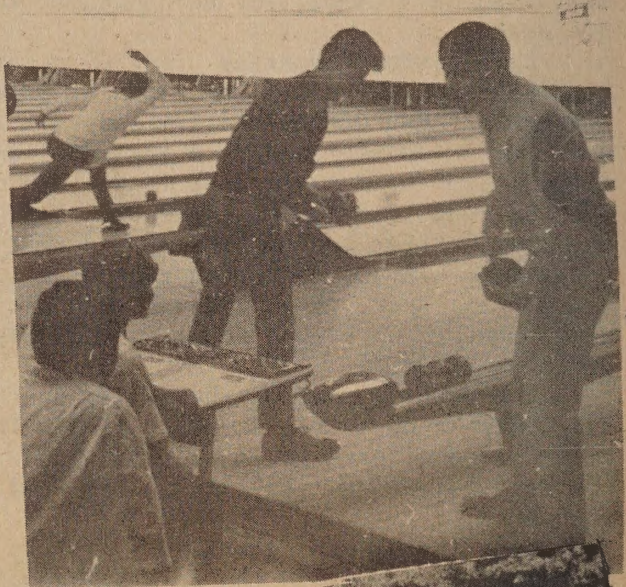
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